



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ART. XVIII.—*The true travels, adventures, and observations of captaine Iohn Smith, in Europe, Asia, Africke, and America : beginning about the yeere 1593, and continued to this present 1629.*

The Generall Historie of Virginia, New-England, and the Summer Iles, with the names of the adventurers, planters, and governours from their first beginning, an. 1584. to this present 1626. with the proceedings of those severall colonies and the accidents that befell them in all their iourneyes and discoveries. Also the maps and descriptions of all those countreyes, their commodities, people, government, customes, and religion yet knowne. Divided into sixe bookes. By captaine Iohn Smith, sometimes governour in those countreyes and admirall of New England. From the London edition of 1629. 2 vols. 8vo, pp. 526. Richmond, 1819.

IN the fourth volume of the original series of this journal, a notice was given of the second portion of the work, now united as above. The edition now before us is an exact reprint, with the exception of the marginal index, of the folio editions of 1627–29. The life of Captain Smith he states in the dedication to have been prepared at the request of sir Robert Cotton, who had found by the perusal of his Virginia history, that Smith had ‘likewise undergone divers other as hard hazards in the *other* parts of the world.’ Another motive for writing the memoirs of his life we should have little expected, that ‘envie had taxed him to have *writ too much and done too little.*’ It is probable, this alludes to the disappointment, which was felt by the Virginia company at home, at the small returns derived at first from the colony, and the consequent unpopularity of Smith. All the commendatory poems, too, which, to the number of twenty-one, are prefixed to the life and the history, allude to the neglect and wrongs of the heroic adventurer. To satisfy the curiosity of his friends, and the malice of his enemies, therefore, this short memoir was written. One other incentive to this course is also contained in this sentence in the dedication. ‘To speake only of my selfe were intolerable ingratitude; because, having had so many co-partners with me; *I cannot make a monument for my self, and leave them unburied in the fields,* whose lives begot me the title of a Soldier;’—a noble sentiment, finely expressed.

These memoirs of Captain Smith are entirely without dates. He was born at Willoughby in Lincolnshire about 1579, and was left an orphan at thirteen years old, with, as he describes it, 'competent means.' His curious disposition, however, even before his father's death, had led him to attempt to raise the necessary funds for an escapade beyond sea, from the disposal of his 'books and satchell,' whence he declares he 'little regarded' his patrimony. His guardians, at his father's death, bound him apprentice to a rich merchant of Lynn, but 'because hee would not presently send him to Sea, he never saw his master in eight yeeres after. At last he found meanes' to attach himself to a son of lord Willoughby, who was going to France, to join his brother, placed there for his education. He received from his guardians, as an outfit on this occasion, an advance of ten shillings, from the rents 'of his own estate.' The young noblemen, however, found his 'services needless;' and perhaps their foreign tutors discovered them to be worse, so that within a month or six weeks, they sent him back to London, providing him for his expenses, a little more liberally it is to be hoped, than his friends at home. To return to the worthy Mr Thomas Sendall, however, was 'the least thought of his determination, being now freely at libertie, in Paris.*' Accordingly he remained here, till the supply of the lords Willoughby was exhausted, when he appears to have entered the French service. Peace being concluded in France, he transferred himself, in the true spirit of the European cavalier of those days, to the service of the States General. After three or four years spent in the Low Countries, he departed for Scotland, having been furnished at Paris, by one master David Hume, with letters for his Scottish friends, in lieu of 'some use made of Smith's purse' by that gentleman. 'After much kinde usage amongst those honest Scots,' unattended, however, with the advance of the proper pecuniary facilities for success at Court, he returned to his native place, 'where within a short time being glutted with too much company, wherein he took small delight, he retired himselfe into a little wooddie pasture, a good way from any towne, invironed with many hundred Acres of other woods: Here by a faire brook he built a Pavillion of

* The inclination of young men of Smith's age and character, to remain at Paris, is hardly to be wondered at, when the philosophic Julian describes it as 'dear Paris,'
 ἡ φίλη Δυστήρια.

boughes, where only in his cloaths he lay. His studie was Machiavills Art of warre, and Marcus Aurelius; his exercise a good horse, with a lance and Ring; his food was *thought to be* more of venison than any thing else.' How long our young hero remained in this chivalric seclusion, reading Machiavelli and eating venison, he does not inform us. A certain Italian gentleman had sufficient attraction by his 'Languages and good discourse, and exercise of riding,' to draw him from the studies of the forest to the gay sports of the capital. As we observed above, he does not give the particular eras of his various changes of situation with much exactness, and we are unable to say how long he rode at Tattersall. We are only told, that 'long these pleasures could not content him, but hee returned againe to the Low-Countreyes.'

How long Captain Smith remained in the Low Countries does not appear. He became, however, sooner or later, desirous to 'see more of the world,' and to 'trie his fortune against the Turkes,' and expresses his regret at having practised his valor upon his christian brethren when there was so full employment for its exercise against the infidel. His first outset was rather unfortunate; four French gallants, who had promised him letters of credence to the duke Mercury, in the emperor Rodolph's service, having robbed him of all his money and baggage but a single Carolus. After wandering through France, in great want, even to suffering, occasionally varied by a little kindness from the martial courtesy of the age, whose 'pleasant pleasures' he yet thought ill suited his poor estate; and after having the satisfaction of wounding one of his false friends, he embarked at Marseilles for Italy. The ship, from stress of weather, was forced back to Toulon, and after another attempt to get to sea, was frustrated, our adventurer, who seems to have been undergoing a strict discipline for the future Virginia colonist, was thrown overboard to procure fair weather. Smith, in this juncture, had the good fortune to reach a little desert island opposite Nice. From this situation he was removed by a ship trading to Alexandria, with 'which he was well contented to trie the rest of his fortune.' On their return from Egypt, they met, off Corfu, a Venetian argosy, richly laden, which they took after a desperate fight of two hours. This success quite restored Smith's fortune for the time, and he disembarked with five hundred sequins, and a '*little box*

God sent him worth neere as much more,' and after visiting Italy, entered the Austrian service and repaired to Vienna.

'The noble Englishman,' as he is styled in the patent of a coat of arms granted him by Sigismund, duke of Transylvania, performed good service at Alba Regalis and Canitza. The following account of his well known single combats is certainly modest, his victory in each instance being attributed to accident or providence. A proposal was made by the Turks,

'That to delight the Ladies, who did long to see some court-like pastime, the Lord Turbashaw did defie any Captaine, that had the command of a Company, who durst combate with him for his head: The matter being discussed, it was accepted, but so many questions grew for the undertaking, it was decided by lots, which fell upon Captaine Smith, before spoken of.

'Truce being made for that time, the Rampiers all beset with faire Dames, and men in Armes, the Christians in Battalio; Turbashaw with a noise of Howboyes entred the field well mounted and armed; on his shoulders were fixed a paire of great wings, compacted of Eagles feathers within a ridge of silver, richly garnished with gold and precious stones, a Ianizary before him, bearing his Lance, on each side another leading his horse; where long he stayed not, ere Smith with a noise of Trumpets, only a page bearing his Lance, passing by him with a courteous salute, tooke his ground with such goode successe, that at the sound of the charge, he passed the Turke thorow [through] the sight of his Beaver, face, head and all, that he fell dead to the ground, where alighting and unbracing his Helmet, cut off his head, and the Turkes tooke his body; and so returned without any hurt at all.

'The death of this Captaine so swelled in the heart of one Grualgo, his vowed friend, as rather inraged with madnesse than choller, he directed a particular challenge to the Conquerour, to regaine his friends head, or lose his owne, with his horse and Armour for advantage, which according to his desire was the next day undertaken: as before upon the sound of the Trúmpets, their Lances flew in peeces upon a cleare passage, but the Turke was neere unhorsed. Their Pistolls was the next, which marked Smith upon the placard; but the next shot the Turke was so wounded in the left arme, that being not able to rule his horse, and defend himselfe, he was throwne to the ground, and so bruised with the fall, that he lost his head, as his friend before him; with his horse and Armour; but his Body and his rich apparell was sent backe to the Towne.

'Every day the *Turkes* made some sallies, but few skirmishes would they endure to any purpose. Our workes and approaches

being not yet advanced to that height and effect which was of necessity to be performed; to delude time, Smith with so many incontestable perswading reasons, obtained leave that the Ladies might know he was not so much enamoured of their servants heads, but if any Turke of their ranke would come to the place of combate to redeeme them, should have his also upon the like conditions, if he could winne it.' vol. i. pp. 16, 17.

What satisfaction the fair infidels felt at the successive return to the city of 'their servants' without their heads, may be easily imagined. Sigismund received Smith with great honor after his duels, and gave him 'three Turkes heads in a Shield for his Armes, by Patent under his hand and Seale, with an oath ever to weare them in his Colours, his Picture in Gould and three hundred Ducats, yeerely for a pension.' He was also discharged from his wish to return to his 'own sweet country.'

About four years of Smith's life being passed in this manner, he was at length wounded and taken prisoner. He was sold as a slave and carried to Constantinople, as a present to a young lady, of whose appellations we reject all but Charatza. This lady had been informed by her husband, who had purchased the English knight in the market at Axiopolis, that Smith was a Bohemian lord, conquered by his hand. Feeling a desire to practise her Italian with the handsome captive, in the course of conversation, she was set right upon this point, and like the fair Venetian soon felt a sympathy in the sufferings and losses which Smith related to her. This sympathy was manifested in a manner rather more inconvenient to Smith, than the subsequent attachment of our fair Virginia princess. Charatza fearing her captive might escape or be sold, sent him to her brother, *Bashaw* of a Tartar province, with a recommendation, judiciously informing him the slave was only to remain there 'till time made her *Master* of her selfe.' This procured the Englishman very severe treatment, which he at length resented, 'by beating out the Pasha's brains with his threshing bat,' for, adds he coolly in the same sentence, 'they have no flailles.' On the swift horse of his late tyrant, he was fortunate enough to reach a Russian garrison, whose governor, after proper precautions, relieved his wants. Due gratitude is here also given to the 'good lady Callamata' for her kindness, and our hero, fully recovered from his oriental sufferings,

arrived at length among his old comrades in Transylvania. Here Sigismund gave him again thanks for his services, and the more solid gratification of fifteen hundred ducats in gold. 'With this he spent some time to visit the fair cities' of Europe, and found himself 'glutted with content and near drowned with joy.' After a short voyage to Africa, with the episode of a sea fight, Smith returned by sea to England, and thus closes the memoir of his life, prior to his Virginia voyage, embracing certainly a great variety of adventures for a youth of twenty-four years.

In the subsequent periods of his life, he becomes more interesting to us from his intimate connexion with the settlement of Virginia. The peculiarly romantic interest in the accounts of voyages of discovery, is of course more powerful in those, in which our own national history is involved. But apart from this association, the first incidents met with in landing on an uninhabited coast, are interesting in themselves, and from the situation of the adventurers become more so in their descriptions. The very circumstance of the first sight of a new country, to those who have been seeking its shores, through the hardships of a tedious voyage, and the suspense of an uncertain destination, must be a thousand times more delightful than the land air and pure water of St Helena to the weary ships from the Cape. Every thing is fresh, and healthy, and glowing, in the new shore and skies. The adventurers are surprised by the effects of a different climate, unaffected by the assimilating presence of art. The new character of the scenery and its vegetation must be a constant source of surprise and interest. Lofty trees of unusual species, covered with the thick growth of the unchecked parasitic plants, and new shrubs and flowers possessing the luxuriance derived from an unexhausted soil, are met by the colonists. The new varieties of animated nature are not less interesting and remarkable in the first discovery of a fertile country, and though in the wildest fertility of the fertile south, we doubt whether any but Chateaubriand would meet bears intoxicated with grapes, or sail under 'arches and bridges of wild vines and lianas,' yet less poetical travellers are enraptured with the novel forms of animated and vegetable nature which they behold. As the adventurers advance up the bays and rivers of the new territory, which seem vast and strange when without embankments, bridges or ship-

ping, still other varieties in the scenery present themselves. Every point in their progress is marked by some discovery. If ignorant, they find vegetable cochineal, and freight their canoes with glittering sand for gold dust;* if skilful, they meet with rare minerals and valuable medicinal plants; but above all, the original inhabitants of the soil in climates which can support a savage population, with their capricious hospitality and jealousy, afford abundant interest and adventure. But the obstacles, delays, and sufferings, in all new colonies, fully balance the extravagant anticipations of success usually entertained. In the instance of the settlement of Virginia, which one of sir Walter Scott's worthies describes 'as the land where gold grows,' these difficulties seem to have been peculiarly multiplied and harassing. They are detailed in 'the Generall Historie' with great minuteness. This portion of the work consists of a number of separate tracts by different authors, public documents, and letters from the proprietors, and finally various useful information to colonists both to Virginia and New England. Captain Smith's personal difficulties began, even before his first arrival, and it appears he was put into arrest, from the time of the ships' leaving the Canary islands. His prudence and eloquence, however, produced a proper effect on the company, and the president was sentenced to pay two hundred pounds fine for this duress. Many attempts to desert the enterprize and return were successively frustrated by Smith, and he was forced occasionally to have recourse to the guns of the fort to keep the pinnace, which he had fitted for discoveries in the bay, from sailing for England. Having penetrated about twenty miles inland, from his boat and company, he was at length surrounded and taken, and saved only by the well known courage and generosity of Pocahontas. This, the 'Emperor's dearest daughter,' was well worthy of an imperial title, if it adds to imperial grace and virtue. After saving him from a violent death, she protected him from famine by a constant supply of provisions; 'ever once in four or five days, Pocahontas with her attendants brought him so much provision that saved many of their lives, that else for all this had starved with hunger.' Her love for

*The contempt with which Capt. Smith mentions the credulity of his companions, in collecting many boatloads of micaceous soil, supposing it gold, with great delay and waste of means, is only one proof of his being a century in advance of most of the other adventurers.

Smith, and the plenty of the Emperor's household, assisted his 'sakre, falcon, and musket shot,' in the detention of his mutinous comrades. She is well known to have been constantly employed in good offices, between her father and the English, procuring the release of her countrymen, and acting as a hostage in the hands of the colonists. It seems the company in England had sent orders to crown Powhatan, at an expense which was thought disproportioned to the means of the colony. Captain Smith accordingly, with three or four companions, repaired to the king's wigwam, and while he was sent for, being thirty miles absent, 'Pocahontas and her women entertained Captain Smith,' in the following manner, which we quote as an example of a fête given by a Virginia princess of the blood royal, bearing a pretty fair comparison in point of social, intellectual delight, with certain more refined assemblies in later days.

'In a fayre plaine field they made a fire, before which, he sitting vpon a mat, suddainly amongst the woods was heard such a hydeous noise and shreeking, that the English betooke themselves to their armes, and seized on two or three old men by them, supposing Powhatan with all his power was come to surprise them. But presently Pocahontas came, willing him to kill her, if any hurt were intended, and the beholders, which were men, women and children, satisfied the Captaine there was no such matter. Then presently they were presented with this anticke; thirtie young women came naked out of the woods, their bodies all painted, some on one colour, some of another, but all differing; their leader had a fayre payre of Bucks hornes on her head and an Otters skinne at her girdle, and another at her arme, a quiver of arrowes at her back, a bow and arrowes in her hand; [*Qualis in Eurotæ ripis*] the next had in her hand a sword, another a club, another a pot-sticke; all horned alike: the rest every one with their severall devises. These fiends with most hellish shouts and cries, rushing from among the trees, cast themselves in a ring about the fire, singing and dauncing with most excellent ill varietie, oft falling into their infernall passions, and solemnly againe to sing and daunce; having spent neare an houre in this Mascarado, as they entered, in like manner they departed.'—vol. i. pp. 194, 195.

We sympathize with the surprise of Captain Smith, at the determination of the English proprietors to crown Powhatan. This potentate rejected the proposal made to him to come to
New Series, No. 14. 36

Jamestown, for the performance of this ceremony, and insisted, with some propriety, on its taking place in 'his own land.' The proper care does not appear to have been taken, to describe the ceremony with the necessary distinctness to Powhatan, and he appears to have had no conception of the moral and mysterious effect attached to putting on a gold hoop and crimson bonnet. The salute, too, appears to have produced a similar alarm to that which took place at the late coronation of the king of England, from an accidental direction of a pistol in line with his majesty's person.

'The next day was appointed for his Coronation; then the presents were brought him, his Bason and Ewer, Bed and furniture set vp, his *scarlet Cloke and apparell with much adoe put on him*, being perswaded by Namontack, they would not hurt him: but a *foule trouble* there was to make him *kneele to receive his Crowne*, he neither knowing the maiesty nor meaning of a Crowne, nor bending of the knee, endured so many perswasions, examples, and instructions, as tyred them all: at last by leaning hard on his shoulders, he a little stooped, and three having the crowne in their hands, put it on his head, when by the warning of a Pistoll, the boats were prepared with such a volley of shot, that the King start vp, in a horrible feare, till he saw all was well. Then remembering himself to congratulate their kindness, he gaue his *old shooes and his mantell* to Captaine Newport,' &c.—vol. i. p. 196.

Soon after this event, it was discovered that an effect, rather unfavorable than otherwise, had been produced upon Powhatan by this ceremony and the presents accompanying it. The trade for provisions became embarrassed in consequence of the high prices asked for corn by the savages, and it was at last resolved by Captain Smith, 'whom no *perswasions* could *perswade* to starve,' to prevent the extremity of distress anticipated, 'to surprize Powhatan, and all his provision.' This prince had professed his willingness to freight the ship with corn, in exchange for certain commodities, and the assistance of some workmen in building him a house. Smith, accordingly, while preparing his expedition, having learnt that a plan was in agitation among the savages, to cut off his party, sent forward two '*Dutch-men*' and two English. These agents, particularly one of the former class, had been greatly relied on, for intelligence and fidelity, but being captivated by the plentiful table spread by the Indian prince, 'finding his plentie

and knowing our want,' betrayed the confidence of the English, and joined in Powhatan's design. The vigilance of Smith and the terror of his arms, however, defeated their purpose. The issue of this martial visit, therefore, was the supply of their present necessities by negotiation instead of violence. In the speeches between Smith and Powhatan on this occasion, it is impossible to deny, that the savage far exceeds the English knight, in point of intellectual vigor and dexterity. He wished to persuade him to *trade without arms*, and in the beginning of the negotiations addressed Smith as follows :

'Captaine Smith, you may vnderstand that I having seene the death of all my people thrice, and not any one liuing of those three generations but my selfe ; I know *the difference of Peace and Warre* better than any in my country. But now I am old and ere long must die, my brethren, namely Opitchapam, Opechancanough, and Kekataugh, my two sisters, and their two daughters, are distinctly each others successors. I wish their experience no lesse than mine, and your loue to them no lesse than mine to you. But this bruit from Nandsamund, that you are come to destroy my Country, so much affrighteth all my people as they dare not visit you. What will it auaile you to take that by force you may quickly haue by loue, or to destroy them that provide you food. What can you get by warre, when we can hide our provisions and fly to the woods? whereby you must famish by wronging vs your friends. And why are you thus iealous of our loues, seeing vs vnarmed, and both doe, and are willing still to feede you, with that you cannot get but by our labours? Thinke you I am so simple, not to know it is better to eate good meate, lye well, and sleepe quietly with my women and children, laugh and be merry with you, haue copper, hatchets, or what I want being your friend : than be forced to flie from all, to lie cold in the woods, feede vpon Acornes, rootes, and such trash, and be so hunted by you, that I can neither rest, eate, nor sleepe ; but my tyred men must watch, and *if a twig but breake, every one cryeth, there commeth Captaine Smith* : then must I fly I know not whether. Let this therefore assure you of our loues, and every year our friendly trade shall furnish you with Corne; and now also if you would come in friendly manner to see vs, and not thus with your guns and swords as to invade your foes.' vol. i. pp. 208, 209.

We question whether the council room at the Tuilleries or Aranjuez, on those fortunate days when the board 'is presided' by the august puppets themselves, witnesses more good sense and good policy, than is uttered by the Virginia monarch.

The replies of Smith bear marks of his indignation at the supposed treachery of Powhatan, and a scene soon ensued quite worthy of Naples and Genoa in the nineteenth century. A skirmish having ended in the defeat of the savages, Powhatan sent 'a great bracelet and chaine of pearle by an ancient orator' to Smith, to renew the negotiations thus *entamés*; a manner of recommencing a treaty with a powerful party, not wholly unusual in later days. One other attempt was made to surprise the vigilant adventurer, which was defeated partly by her assistance, who has been emphatically styled 'the guardian angel of the English.'

'Notwithstanding the eternall all-seeing God did preuent him, and by a strange meanes. For Pocahontas his dearest iewell and daughter, in that darke night came through the irksome woods, and told our Captaine great cheare should be sent vs by and by: but Powhatan and all the power he could make, would after come kill vs all, if they that brought it could not kill vs with our owne weapons when we were at supper. Therefore if we would liue, shee wished vs presently to be gone. Such things as she delighted in, he would haue giuen her: but with the teares running downe her cheekes, she said she durst not be -eene to haue any: for if Powhatan should know it, she were but dead, and so shee ranne away by her selfe as she came.' vol. i. p. 212.

Many successive attempts by violence and treachery, both on Smith personally and on the whole corps of adventurers, are detailed with minuteness. In addition to the qualities of an intrepid heart and cool head, our hero seems to have possessed the very convenient attributes of great personal strength and activity. In a personal encounter with 'a most strong stout salvage,' these accomplishments seem to have stood him in great stead. The Indian warrior having grappled Smith in a way to prevent his drawing his falchion, bore him by main force into the river to drown him. Rather a ludicrous effect is produced by the association of the dignified titles, under which the combatants on this occasion are described. 'Long struggled they in the water, till *the President* got such a hold on *the King's throat*, he had neare strangled him; but having drawne his fauchion to cut off his head, seeing how pitifully he begged his life, he led him prisoner to Iames Towne and put him in chaynes.' It would perhaps be as well for society, if disputes between potentates were arranged in this way more frequently.—We conceive it would be much more to the in-

terests of humanity, for instance, if, instead of bringing half the slaves of Russia and Asia together, to slaughter each other on the Danube, Alexander and the Grand Seignior should arrange their differences in this manner of the President and King. If, on this occasion, the Commander of the Faithful were strangled, it would, of course, be perfectly in Ottoman etiquette, while a similar death could not be considered ignominious by Alexander, as he is belied, or he inflicted it on his father with the folds of his own sash.

Soon after the arrival of the great expedition under lord Delaware and others, Smith returned to England. His absence, which was the occasion of great loss and confusion to the English—topics which belong rather to their history, than his biography—must also have been sensibly felt by his lovely and imperial friend. That he had found leisure in the tumults and distresses of the new colony, to cultivate her friendship, may be imagined from the slight circumstance, that among the phrases illustrative of the native language, in the original, is ‘bid Pocahontas bring hither two little Baskets and I will give her white beads to make her a chain,’—these phrases being of course, among those constantly in use. Whether the charms of Charatza or Callamata were too strong in his remembrance to admit a return to the love of the princess or not, the English captain never alludes to her in any other terms than gratitude, for her protection. After his departure, however, Pocahontas never went to James Town. She was at length persuaded to go on board an English ship in the river, and was detained there for near two years. Here ‘Master John Rolfe, an honest Gentleman and of good behaviour,’ fell in love with Pocahontas and she with him. A proposal for their marriage was accordingly made to Powhatan, which appears to have been very agreeable to him, and in consequence a treaty of peace was concluded and *kept*. Her husband carried her to England in 1616, and Smith immediately gave queen Ann a detailed account of all the services rendered by the princess to the colony, attributing the possession of the Virginia territory entirely to her assistance. Smith himself was about to sail for New England at this time, but had one interview with his friend and protectress. It seems Pocahontas *had been convinced of Smith's death*; and we know few relations more affecting, than the following, in its cold, plain sincerity.

‘After a modest salutation, without any word, she turned about, and obscured her face as not seeming well contented. But not long after, she began to talk, and remembered mee well what courtesies she had done : saying, You did promise Powhatan what was yours should be his, and he the like to you ; *you called him father, being in his land a stranger, and by the same reason, so must I do you ;* which, though I would haue excused, [as] I durst not allow of that title, because she was a King’s daughter, with a well set countenance she said, Were you not afraid to come into my fathers Countrie, and caused feare in him and all his people, but me, and feare you here I should call you father ; I tell you then I will, and you shall call me childe, and so I will be for ever and ever your Countryman. *They did tell us always you were dead, and I knew no other till I came to Plymouth.*’—vol. ii. p. 32.

The princess was treated with kindness in England, was presented at court, and ‘at the masks and otherwise to her great satisfaction and content.’ She also, we are told, became ‘very formal and civil after the English manner.’ She died at Gravesend, having embarked for the outward passage.

Some account is given in the remainder of the second volume of the proposal made by Captain Smith to repress the savages, after the great massacre. This was rejected by the proprietors on the ground of the expense attending the project. The company somewhat inclined, however, to accept the offer on condition of having half the pillage, but when informed by Smith, that none was to be obtained—‘I would not give twenty pound for all the pillage is to be got among the Salvages in twenty years,’—the plan of extirpating them was abandoned. The company appear to have endeavored to act with great and politic humanity, in the outset, towards the natives, and strict orders were issued to Smith and others to use no violent measures towards them, and he appears to have met with censure, on several occasions, for his forcible conduct. It may be doubted, though from the case of Pennsylvania it is not certain, whether this policy was practicable. Powhatan appears to have considered the settlements as the act of aggression, and from the idea he had formed of the power and resources of the English, to have anticipated, that it would have at least required all his own to expel them. The pacific policy is hardly to the taste of men in the situation of our colonists, and some sentences like this, from the compilation, show what course would have been to some more eligible :—‘And

you haue twenty examples of the Spaniards how they got the West Indies, and forced the trecherous and rebellious Infidels to doe all manner of drudgery worke and slauery for them, themselues liuing like Souldiers vpon the fruits of their labours.'

A short account is given of his voyage to New England, and survey of its coast, and with these the account of his life ends. The materials for his biography, after this period, are extremely scanty. He died in London about 1625 or '27. The book concludes with a memoir on the New England fisheries, the importance of which Smith eloquently sets forth. 'Therefore honourable and worthy Countrymen, let not the meannesse of the word fish distaste you, for it will afford as good gold as the Mines of Guiana or Potassie with lesse hazard and charge and more certainty and facility.'

We have pursued Smith's personal adventures to the exclusion of the very interesting anecdotes of the settlement of Virginia, New England, and the Bermudas, with which they are interwoven. This book in its present form is extremely valuable, and does credit to the enterprise of the Franklin Press. The long title page, which we have copied at the head of this article, will afford a view of the contents of these documents, fully supported by the tracts themselves. This being the first reprint of Smith's memoirs, we have been led to make them the foundation of this article, though perhaps on the whole less novel, than the 'passages' in the general history of the adventurers.

ART. XIX.—*Das Goldene Vliess, Dramatisches Gedicht in drey Abtheilungen, von Franz Grillparzer. Wien, 1822, 8vo.—The Golden Fleece. A dramatic poem in three parts. By Francis Grillparzer.*

It has been fashionable for several years in England to hold up its old drama as the boast and despair of its literature ; to show how the efforts of its earliest and best writers were put forth in this department, and to complain, that those efforts have never since been rivalled. The dramatic art has come, in fact, to be considered as almost a lost art ; and the reasons are discussed very seriously why no English authors of the present day can write tragedies as well as they were written